

WON TO THE AMENDMENT

Gen. Jose Gomez, a Delegate, Favors Its Acceptance.

The Report of the Cuban Committee Published in Havana—The Objections of the Members and the Answers Made by Secretary Root.

HAVANA, May 11.—Gen. Jose Gomez, Chief Governor of Santa Clara, and one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, came out in an interview in "La Lucha" today, in which he declares himself in favor of the acceptance of the Platt amendment. In the interview General Gomez says at first he felt opposed to the amendment, but now, looking at the matter from an American standpoint, he feels that the suggestions in the amendment were only reasonable.

He says he believes that the adoption of the amendment will prevent Cuba from falling into disorder like other Latin countries. "The right of the United States to intervene," he says, "regards as a blessing, as it will tend to restore law and order."

The commission from the Constitutional Convention that went to Washington has published a report. The document, which is a long one, goes fully into Secretary Root's explanation of the Platt amendment. The report says Secretary Root told the delegation that the United States has had a traditional policy toward Cuba for eighty years. But the United States, having expelled Spain from Cuba, the American Government was now placed in a double attitude toward the island—a sentimental one, which calls upon the United States to protect Cuba, and the other one the United States' aspect of self-defense.

The report says that the third clause of the Platt amendment, according to Secretary Root, did not give the United States the right to intervene for their own gain, but for the advantage of Cuba. The third clause had been introduced also because the Monroe doctrine did not have international force and was not being recognized by all nations. This clause, if recognized by Cuba, will obtain international force and will give the United States the legal right to intervene against any other Power in order to protect Cuba.

The first and third clauses would prevent the United States from appearing aggressive to other nations if they should intervene.

Senator Capote, one of the members of the commission, suggested to Secretary Root that the acceptance of the Platt amendment might prevent other nations from recognizing the sovereignty of Cuba. Secretary Root replied that if the United States recognized the independence of Cuba he did not see any reason why other nations should not do so.

In regard to coaling stations, Secretary Root explained that the amendment that these would not interfere with the local governments at the points named, and, to make the matter clear, a different wording could be given to the original clause.

Regarding the Isle of Pines, Secretary Root said there was a doubt as to whether that island was the property of the United States or of Cuba.

Senator Capote asked Secretary Root how the United States could consider itself permanently bound by the Treaty of Paris regarding the obligations therein undertaken when it was distinctly stated in the treaty that these obligations only referred to the period of military occupation.

Secretary Root replied that it was true that the obligations mentioned in the Treaty of Paris only referred to the time of military occupation, but these obligations must not be considered as extinct because the advice is given to Cuba to assume them and carry them out. Nobody could be sure that Cuba would fulfill these obligations, but the United States had been responsible before the world for the international obligations of Cuba.

Senator Capote asked why, if the United States had the power to intervene, it should wish to obtain the consent of Cuba to do so, and, also, he asked why, if force was supreme, what was the use of law in the matter.

Secretary Root answered that the recognition by Cuba of the right of the United States to intervene will give to the American Government the legal right against other nations. In regard to the second part of the question, the Secretary said that, although force is the supreme arbiter, nevertheless, force does not always constitute international law. If international law were worth nothing, then such States as Holland and Belgium would not exist.

KILLED AN INNOCENT MAN.

An Alabama Mob Shoots Down a Fleeing Negro.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11.—Part of the mob out searching for the negro Jim Brown, who on Tuesday last assisted Miss Doll Garrett, at Springville, north of here, last night, saw a negro fleeing from a freight train on the Southern Railway near Leeds, twelve miles east of here.

The mob yelled to the negro to halt, but he ran. He was shot down in his tracks, his body being riddled with bullets. He was thrown across the railroad tracks for the purpose of allowing the freight train to run over him. The engineer saw the body and stopped the train.

The corpse was brought here at noon today. While resembling the guilty man, it was found that the negro was dead. The negro is not to be learned.

Another negro was thrown into Cahaba River by the mob last night, but was not killed. The mob is still at large.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

A Jury Acquits Henry E. Parsons in Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.—A verdict of "not guilty" was returned today by the jury in the trial of Henry E. Parsons for murder. The jury returned in the Superior Criminal Court at 1:25 this morning.

A number of Parsons' friends had waited for the jury to come in. When the verdict was announced there was hand-clapping and applause.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.

The "Royal Limited" leaves B. & O. R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, at 10:30 a. m. Splendid dining and café car service. Elegant coaches, parlor and observation cars.

AN ACQUITTAL FOR EASTMAN.

The Accused College Professor Found Not Guilty of Murder.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11.—The jury in the case of Charles R. Eastman, charged with the murder of Richard H. Grogan, his brother-in-law, went out at 4:07 p. m. and at 4:30 returned with a verdict of not guilty.

As soon as the verdict had been announced Eastman received his liberty. His parents broke down completely, and his wife went into hysterics when trying to thank the jurors. Eastman received the verdict in a cool, matter-of-fact sort of way.

Attorney General Knowlton began his argument for the Commonwealth at 9:05 this morning, and continued during the afternoon session for an hour and a half. Mr. Knowlton was appearing in his denunciation of Eastman. "I deal with facts which cannot exist with innocence," said he. "The Commonwealth asks you to find a few, very few, facts, and will rest its case upon them. Let me state them in the briefest possible terms."

"Richard H. Grogan, Jr., while doing no criminal act was shot to death. That shot was directed against the most vital spot which it could be directed against. The Commonwealth has proved that that shot was fired from a center-fire revolver, held in the hands of Eastman, that it was fired from a distance which precluded the possibility of it being fired in a struggle, that the pistol could be discharged only by the voluntary act of the person holding it, and that, therefore, it was fired with intent to kill. And that being found by you to be true it is a crime."

"But the Commonwealth does not stop there. It applies to this man the same rules as to others. He is not required to explain, but to defend. The government has proved that his explanation began in falsehood, ended in perjury, and has been untrue in its black ocean at all times. And when his story was proved untrue, his counsel set up another story, which, as I shall show you, is contradicted by Eastman himself."

"I never asked a man to believe that I would never tell a lie to save myself. Truth is not always lined with flowers. It comes from innocence of heart. Falsehood comes from consciousness of guilt and that is the only source of it. The time never was, or will be, when the innocent boy or man need to lie. The time never was, never will be, when the guilty man dare to tell the truth, and when the humble laborer on the street tells the truth, and truth acquits him, it is because he is innocent. I do not charge this defendant with falsehoods; he charges himself."

GRANT EBY ARRESTED.

The Ex-Pool Champion Held on a Film-Flaming Charge.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Grant Eby, the ex-pool champion, and Jesse Schmidt, of 64 West Eighth Street, were locked up in the Tenderloin police station last night on a charge of larceny, preferred by Joseph Hart, of Newark.

Hart said he was in a pool parlor at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, when a man, whom he did not know, asked him to lend him \$25 to put up on a game of pool with Eby and Schmidt. The man said he was a "sharp" at the game, but did not have any money with him. Hart said he lent the money to the man, and that Eby held the stakes during the game.

After the game the man disappeared and Hart called in a policeman and had the other two arrested. He charged them at the station with having been in the game to get his money. They said they did not know the man with whom they played, but admitted that they had the money, which, they said, they won.

The police could not find the man who had borrowed the money, but they held the other two on Hart's complaint.

OUR INTEREST INDIRECT.

No Postoffice Maintained by American Consulate.

Officials of the State Department are very much interested in the news from Constantinople of the trouble between the representatives of the Powers and the Porte over the Porte's demand that the foreign postoffice in Constantinople be abolished. Nothing has yet appeared to show that Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister to Turkey, is a party to the incident, but it would not be surprising if he were not, as this Government has no postoffice in Constantinople.

Great Britain, France, Austria, and some other nations have postoffices in the Turkish capital. None of the mail sent to or from these postoffices passes through the hands of the Turkish customs or postal officials, the mail being contained in sealed pouches, which are taken into Turkey, and carried out of it by couriers employed by the foreign Governments concerned.

The American mail goes occasionally through the Austrian postoffice at Constantinople, but more frequently through the British postoffice there, so that this Government has an actual interest in the Porte's attempt to abolish foreign postal institutions in Turkey, has no official concern in the matter. Private mail has no official mail to and from the United States and Turkey is never handled by Turkish postal officials unless it should be sent from or delivered in some port of the Sultan's possessions outside of Constantinople. Envelopes that contain the names of the United States Consulate General at Constantinople, which were seen by a reporter at the State Department yesterday, bore British stamps and were purchased by the postmarks of the British postoffice at Constantinople, and the French postoffice in Paris, having been sent to this country by way of Havre.

A Painter Resists Arrest.

John Kelley, thirty-four years old, who says he is a painter, is a prisoner at the First precinct station, charged with vagrancy and with assaulting Policeman Fraser. According to the story of the police, Kelley was begging at Eighth and D Streets northwest last night, and when placed under arrest by Fraser is said to have made a violent attack on the policeman. Fraser and Kelley pulled together into the street, and fought until the policeman finally got the better of his prisoner. The patrolman was summoned by a citizen, and Kelley was sent to the station and locked up.

Don't Miss the Movie Today.

Haley's Band at Chesapeake Beach. Trains 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; return 6 p. m.

ENJOYING A DAY OF REST

The President Entertained Informally at Del Monte.

A Visit Paid to the Old Town of Monterey—Old Soldiers Greeted by Mr. McKinley—The Members of the Party Drive Along the Seashore.

DEL MONTE, Cal., May 11.—This has been a day of comparative rest for President McKinley, the first that he has enjoyed since he left Washington, nearly three weeks ago. Nevertheless, he made two speeches and was greeted by 2,000 or 3,000 people during the day.

His first speech was to the people of Monterey, delivered from a stand erected on the main street of the town, and the other was in a little church at Pacific Grove, where members of the G. A. R. of California and Nevada were holding their annual encampment. Both speeches were brief. The Presidential party arrived at Del Monte about 10 o'clock this morning and remained on the special train until breakfast time, when all the members of the party, except the President and Mrs. McKinley, went to the Del Monte Hotel. The President and his wife breakfasted in their private car, and at 10 o'clock went to the hotel, where rooms had been reserved for them.

The President and all the members of his party were charmed with their surroundings, the adjoining park, with its live oak and beech trees and abundant flowers, being such a contrast to the general public and affording opportunity for rest and recreation. Nearly all the members of the party, except the President, either drove or played golf or bathed during the morning. There was a refreshing lack of formality in the visit.

At 1:30, after private luncheon in the hotel, the President, members of the Cabinet, and others of the party drove out through the village of Monterey, the old capital of the Republic of California. The main street was paved with roses and lilacs and sweet peas. A halt was made in the center of the town, and the President, mounting the stand erected there, spoke to the five hundred or two thousand people assembled.

Mr. McKinley, in his address, said: "My Fellow-Citizens: I give me great pleasure to receive the words of welcome on behalf of the city of Monterey, and to stand in this memorable city, the early capital of the United States, at the first convention assembled. I am glad to know that there is no community anywhere beneath our Constitution, whose best child cannot receive an education to fit him for the responsibilities and duties of life."

"That is our chief joy; that is our chief satisfaction; that is our chief glory. It is gratifying to me to know that the people of the United States have every door of opportunity opened to him or her. The humblest in the town of Monterey, with integrity and industry, taking advantage of those opportunities that are furnished by the Government of the United States, can reach the highest places in the business world, and the highest places within the gift of the Government of the United States. Thank God, we have no classes in the United States, and we have no platform except our own merits and our own industry."

Two miles farther on the procession of carriages reached the village of Pacific Grove, where the G. A. R. encampment is being held. The President entered the little church, his old comrades of the Union army standing at attention as he went in. After being introduced by the Commander-in-Chief of the California and Nevada G. A. R., Mr. McKinley made an address.

In addressing the veterans, President McKinley said:

"I am greatly pleased to meet with the veterans of the civil war and my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. War in memory is to be interpreted to war in motion. The shell that has exploded in safety when unexploded. It is a good deal more comfortable to fight about the war than it was to take part in the war, and very much more. There is not nearly so much to be learned from the events of war as there is from the events of our achievement. We fight over, but we fight them at long distance, and none of our heroic adventures is forgotten."

"The nation you served so well owes you a debt of gratitude. You were never repaid. The South went to war rather than that the Union should live. The North went to war rather than that the Union should live. I consider less what the war cost us in life and treasure than what was brought us in liberty, equality, and opportunity. Americans never surrender. We fight on until we are victorious. We have yielded after four and a half years of struggle. We have shed blood of our blood. Finally, we have won. We are today a nation reunited. I have named you the day, ten days over the track of many of the old soldiers on which you fought. I have been greeted by the men against whom you fought. I have seen the beautiful sight, beautiful to every lover of his country, of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, walking arm in arm with the Confederate veterans bearing the American flag and giving welcome. The police say that you are in the warmth of that welcome, to the President of the United States, and each demonstrates his fidelity to his devotion to the Government and to the flag that shelters us all. And so you are to be congratulated for what you did, upon what you suffered, upon what you won, and upon what you have done. Liberty and Union might perish."

I suppose in this Grand Army encampment of California and Nevada the officers of practically every State in the Union are represented. You were not all Californians in 1861. You came from the old States here. Today, you are comrades in feeling, in heart, in sympathy, comrades having the right beliefs, that liberty was saved to mankind and to civilization. We will not allow it to be here, but the sons of the veterans on both sides of our war will be here, and their sons will follow, and this time the United States will be transmitted to our latest generation. I do, what you won and what we mean to preserve belongs to civilization and to the ages."

It was evident that President McKinley was deeply moved by the sight of his former comrades in arms, and at least a third of his audience were in tears during his speech.

It was expected that the President would take a long drive after this event, but he preferred to return to the hotel and rest. Mrs. McKinley had remained in her apartments. The rest of the party, however, took the seven-mile drive through the Pacific Reserve.

Summer Schedules, Blumenthal Branch, Southern Railway.

Effective Monday, May 13, the Southern Railway will inaugurate summer service on Blumenthal Branch, as follows: Trains leave Washington 8:10 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:30 p. m., and 4:40 p. m.; week days, and 6:00 a. m. and 6:25 p. m., Sunday only, via Blumenthal, station, and to Niagara Falls on sale. For further information apply to office Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

tion, winding along the shore of the ocean, and returning by a circuitous and picturesque route.

After dinner tonight the President had an informal reception in the ballroom, at which the guests of the hotel were present. The Presidential party will spend Sunday quietly at Del Monte and leave on Monday morning for San Francisco and San Jose.

The Ohio delegation headed by Governor Nash, which will attend the launching of the battleship Ohio in San Francisco next Saturday, was here for a few hours this morning and then proceeded north on its special train.

A FIGHT WITH SWINDLERS.

Five Confidence Men Attack an Army Purchasing Agent.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—J. E. Van Epps, of San Juan, Porto Rico, purchasing agent for the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army, was attacked by five confidence men this morning, and, after a fight, was rescued by the police.

Van Epps had \$45 up when he realized that he was being victimized. Grabbing the money, he started to break away, when the five men jumped upon him. Van Epps, with the \$45 tucked in his pocket, was held by the men, who were dressed in civilian clothes, but who were armed with pistols. He was taken to North St. Louis to the police station, where he was held until the police arrived. The men were then taken to the police station, where they were held until the police arrived.

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WANTS HER HUSBAND HANGED.

A Maryland Woman Asks That the Sentence Be Carried Out.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 11.—Mrs. Catherine Healy, who signed a petition to have her husband hanged, and has made a public statement in justification of the act.

Wesley Healy, a wealthy farmer, murdered his brother-in-law, David Nye, at Terra Alta, W. Va., several months ago. Healy was tried, convicted, and is under sentence to be hanged